The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,553—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

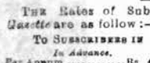
Price per Copy..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, on SATURDAY, 5th July, 1879, at 3 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Metrapalliam, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on SATURDAY, 4th July, 1879, at 2 p.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th July, 1879, at noon, touching at Mangalore, GWADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH (or the foregoing or any other order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on FRIDAY, 25th July 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. SIRDHANA, 2,600 Tons, and MOREA, 1,400 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ..... „ 295

The Sindhana and Agra carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess each, and leave Aden on 31st August and 14th September respectively. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on FRIDAY, 25th July 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be booked by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union steamer is fixed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of the Punjaub.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th June, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA,

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 26th, *of each Month*, on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 250	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Italian Steamers
Suez	360	210	60	
Port Said	380	240	60	
Messina	500	340	140	Indian Steamers
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	550	370	140	

Children under 8 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:
MANILLA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st August 1879.
PERSIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st September 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at the time day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

O. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,160 Tons, 300 H.P.,
CAPTAIN R. GOLLIN,

THIS Steamer will be despatched on or about the 25th July. For Freight and Passage apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

24th June, 1879.

WANTED.

TO CAPITALISTS.

WANTED a PARTNER, with a Capital of £20,000, for quarter share of a business worth Rs. 90,000 per annum.

Unexceptional references and *bona fide* proof can be given of the returns.

Two-thirds of the Capital required down, and one-third six months after.

Applicants must be prepared to guarantee that, on the value of the above being proved, the Partnership will be duly carried out.

A Partner who could undertake the Home portion of the business would be preferred.

Address A., care of L. GORDON, Solicitor, Madras.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE BARDEE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*. Price ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SONS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness; both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A handsome Studbred Brown Mare, aged, 14-3 high, fast in Harness, and a light English-built Brougham with a new set of brass-mounted Harness. Turnout Rs. 1,000.

A fast-trotting Chisnut Deccan Pony and a Handsome new village cart with a set of Harness. Turnout Rs. 400.

Alipore Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 16th June 1879.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
— TRAVANCORE	1800	350	W. Barratt	4th July.
(s) HINDOSTAN	3113	600	N.W.Haselwood	11th do.
— THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torlesse	18th do.
(s) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	25th do.
— GERUNG	1835	250	W. A. Sexton	1st Aug.
(S) NEPAUL	3326	650	J. E. Murray	8th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves this Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th June 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
BOKHARA	2932	450	J. Ormsn

7th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 5 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th June 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	15th July.
TANJORE	2765	450	W. W. Fenthman	15th Augt.
SIAM	3024	500	G. N. Hector	12th Sept.
ANSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	10th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 5 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th June 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR JULY 1879.

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
Indian Postage, ½ Anna.

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The* GUIDE *has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi, Indus Valley State, Nizam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following AGENTS.

Bombay.....Thacker, & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Refreshment Rooms Apollo Bunder; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Treacher & Co.; Badham & Co.; Asquith and Lord; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Amaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Bhosawul.....Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee.....Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore.....Kellner & Co.
London.....G. Street, 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co.; Ganta Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road; and Railway Station, Raichore.
Ootacamund....."Nelgherry Courier" Office.
Poona.....Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Allahabad.....Refreshment Room
Secunderabad..Cursetjee & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous number. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting such correct information.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

THE Company's importation of this Wine remains unequalled at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we have REMOVED our OFFICE to No. 4, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 1st July 1879.

THE INTEREST of VEERJI JAIRAM CEASES in our Firm from 1st July 1879, and RENATH RAGOONATH KHOT, P. DHARAMSEY, and DAMODHAR HUNSRAJ are ADMITTED as PARTNERS on same day.

PURSHOTAM ODHOWJEE & Co.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a MATE for the PILOT SCHOONER.

Only experienced Mercantile or other Marine Officer possessed of First Class Testimonials need apply.

Application to be made to the DEPUTY CONSERVATOR and MASTER ATTENDANT of the PORT.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £2,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.

INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents.

W. NICOL & CO. AND FLEMING & CO., IN LIQUIDATION.

WITH a view to DECLARATION of a DIVIDEND, CREDITORS are requested to SEND in CLAIMS if possible on or before 31st August next.

W. M. MACAULAY,
THOS. H. MOORE,
Trustees.

Bombay, 3rd July 1879.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the POWER of ATTORNEY GRANTED by our Client, Mr. MORARBHAI VIJBHOOKANDAS, some time in the year 1865, to his then Mehta, PRANJIWANDAS BHOYSHAW, to act as our Client's Attorney during his ABSENCE, and the POWER of ATTORNEY, dated the 12th of April 1878, GRANTED to the said PRANJIWANDAS BHOYSHAW jointly with VIJBHOOKANDAS SHRIKANDAS, are hereby CANCELLED. And all persons are hereby warned against dealing with the said Pranjiwandas Bhoyshaw under either of the said Powers or in any other way on account of the said Mr. Morarbhai Vijbhookandas.—Dated this 2nd day of July 1879.

TYABJI & SAYANI,
Attornies to Morarbhai Vijbhookandas.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT 1866, and in the MATTER of THE BOMBAY HEMP and JUTE MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

VUSSONJEE MEERJEE and MADHOWDAS GOCULDAS, carrying on business as Muccadoms at Bombay, Creditors of the said Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company, Limited.....Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN has fixed SATURDAY, the 12th day of July 1879, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers, in the Court House of the High Court at Bombay, as the time and place for the APPOINTMENT of an OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR or OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS of the abovenamed Company.—Dated this 2nd day of July 1879.

G. H. FARAN,
Prothonotary.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the BOMBAY HEMP and JUTE MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

BY an Order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the above matter, dated the 28th day of June 1879, on the Petition of VUSSONJEE HEERJEE and MADHOWDAS GOCULDAS, carrying on business as Muccadoms at Bombay aforesaid, Creditors of the above named Company, it was (amongst other things) ordered that the Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company, Limited, be WOUND-UP by the Court under the said Act X. of 1866. And by the said Order it was further ordered that Messrs NOWROJEE PURDOONJEE and M. R. DE QUADROS be and they were thereby APPOINTED PROVISIONAL LIQUIDATORS of the said Company with power to take charge of the Assets, Books, Papers and Documents of the said Company so far as might be necessary, pending the appointment of official Liquidators.—Dated this 2nd day of July 1879.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
No. 28, Meadow Street.

NEVER-FAILING
PULMONIC BALM.

A NEVER-FAILING NEW REMEDY for Cough, Cold, Asthma, Consumption and other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest, is a Mild and Safe Preparation of PURELY VEGETABLE DRUGS, possessing Expectorant, Demulcent and Balsamic Properties. It never fails to cure even the most obstinate and chronic Diseases, in a few doses.

Sold in Bottles, 8 As. and Re. 1.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MADON'S
COD LIVER OIL EMULSION,
WITH
LACTO PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

THOUGH introduced lately, it is in great demand, as it possesses the combined properties of COD-LIVER OIL and LACTO-PHOSPHATE of LIME, each of which is by itself a specific for Wasting Diseases. Being PALATABLE TO TASTE AND PERFECTLY FREE FROM DISAGREEABLE SMELL AND NAUSEATING EFFECTS of Cod Liver Oil, delicate Patients, as well as Children, take it without repugnance.

SOLD IN BOTTLES, Re. 1 each.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WATSON & CO.'S
ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.
HAS COMMENCED
And will continue until
FURTHER NOTICE.

We are now offering a large assortment of

DRESS MATERIALS
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

RAMPART ROW,
CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

EFFERVESCENT
LIME JUICE SALINE.

A kind refresher of summer heats, containing the salutary and curative properties of Lime Juice in a granular effervescent form.

Large bottles Cash Rs. 1-12 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TROPICAL RAIN GAUGES,
SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR COLLECTION OF HEAVY DOWNFALLS OF RAIN,
Complete with Funnel, Receiver, Glass Measure graduated to 100ths of an inch, and Instructions for Use.

Cash Rs. 12-8 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BASS'S FIRST QUALITY
INDIA PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY M. B FOSTER & SONS,
CHIEF AGENTS TO MESSRS. BASS & Co.

MESSRS. FOSTER'S account is the largest on Bass & Co.'s books, and since the establishment of their Business in 1829, their shipments abroad have extended to every leading market of the globe. Their premises for Home and Export trade far exceed in magnitude and perfection those of any other bottler in the world, and afford employment for upwards of three hundred hands.

As a special mark of Messrs. Bass & Co.'s confidence, it may be noted that Messrs. FOSTER are the only bottlers of the Beer who are authorised to place their own labels on the bottles, a fact which in itself is significant, and will be appreciated by all who value the certainty of obtaining a *genuine, pure,* and *unadulterated* article.

The new season's bottling is now forward in magnificent condition, and fully sustains the prestige that half a century's experience has gained for this favourite Beer.

Pints in cases of 6 doz	per doz.	Rs. 4	0
Impl. Pints do. 6 doz	do.	5	4
Quarts do. 3 doz	do.	6	0

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

READY MADE SHIRTS.

A LARGE and varied stock of our celebrated Perfect Fitting Shirts always ready for immediate use and from which an excellent fit can always be selected.

Qualities Recommended.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a
Fine Strong Long Cloth, Cambric fronts &c., for wearing under Uniform or the ordinary Patrol Jacket	6 for 22 8	The Oxford Cloth, strongly recommended as a cool, absorbing and Shrinkless Shirt. We keep the genuine, original, best and only reliable material. Many imitations of this famous cloth are in the market under different names	6 for 36 0
Best Long Cloth, Linen Fronts and Cuffs, three Fold Linen Fronts and wrists, fronts quite plain, highly recommended for general wear	6 for 28 0	Best Wove Flannel, nothing Superior procurable, thoroughly Shrunk	6 for 52 0
Ditto ditto with Collars attached	„ 31 0	Silk and Wool thoroughly Shrunk, comfortable, absorbent and non-irritating	6 for 52 0
Best Extra Superfine, made of the best and finest Long Cloth and Linen	6 for 31 6	Spun Silk, the very best, white or neat fancy stripes	6 for 70 0
Ditto ditto with Collars attached	„ 34 0		
Best French Printed Cambric with Collars attached, a splendid assortment of all the newest designs always in Stock	6 for 30 0		

ASQUITH AND LORD,
SHIRT-MAKERS.

S. ROSE & CO.,
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.

TUNING OF PIANOFORTES & OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WHEN contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.

Tunings—This department is in charge of a skilled European Tuner, who has been specially engaged from England:

Orders for tuning in the Fort or Suburbs of Bombay receive prompt attention.

Mofussil Tunings—S. ROSE & Co. undertake the tuning and repairs of Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments in the Mofussil and Madras Presidency on special moderate terms.

Repairs—We have extensive Godowns specially set apart for this department, and a staff of skilled workmen, under the superintendence and practical direction of a qualified European, and are able efficiently to effect the repairs of Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Violins, or any kind of Musical Instrument, at a moderate cost.

Estimates are furnished and approved before repairs are commenced.

S. ROSE & Co. beg to state that in connection with their Bombay and Calcutta houses they have been established in India for a period of over twenty-five years, and their experience as to effect of the Indian climate on Musical Instruments justifies them in guaranteeing that repairs entrusted to their care will have the best and most careful attention.

Pianos sold on the One Year Purchase System.

Pianos hired by the day, month, or on special rates by terms of six and twelve months.

BAND INSTRUMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS IN STOCK
FULL PARTICULARS AT

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT,
S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

HOSIERY
FROM THE BEST ENGLISH AND FRENCH MANUFACTURERS.

COTTON STOCKINGS (Ladies') White, Coloured, Striped, and Black, in all prices and sizes.

THREAD „ „ White, Coloured, and Black, in all prices and sizes.

SILK „ „ White, Coloured, and Black, in all prices and sizes.

SOCKS and STOCKINGS (for Children) White and Coloured, in all prices and sizes.

WOOLLEN STOCKINGS (for Ladies and Children).

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CO.,
6, HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S
PRESENTATION WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. direct the attention of their constituents to their large and fine collection of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which for durability, finish and time-keeping qualities are unrivalled.

Gentlemen's Keyless Lever Watches of best finish, brequet hairspring, full jewelled and with Compensation Balance in massive gold or silver case, either crystal faced, hunting or semi-hunting at Rs. 325, 350 and 375 respectively. The same Watch in Ladies' size, same description as above, at Rs. 200, 225 and 250.

A varied stock of more or less expensive Watches always on hand, but the above we can confidentially recommend for their durability and time-keeping qualities.

Orders with remittance or reference for payment will be punctually attended to.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
Bombay: 4, Hummum Street.
Poona: 1, East Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
have received the best awards for their
SEWING MACHINES,
AS they are with the latest improvements, complete in accessories, reliable in action, simple to learn, easy to work, last a life time, and a perfect fit for every class of sewing.

LATEST AWARDS.

1ST.—THREE MEDALS OF HONOUR AND FOUR DIPLOMAS OF MERIT GRANTED BY THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

2ND.—SPECIAL AWARD RECOMMENDED BY THE COMMITTEE ON STATE AND COLLECTIVE EXHIBITS AND BUILDINGS.

3RD.—SPECIAL AND EXCLUSIVE "RESOLUTION OF THANKS" GRANTED BY THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL BOARD OF FINANCE.

4TH.—SPECIAL AND EXCLUSIVE "SCROLL OF HONOUR" FROM THE COMMITTEE OF LADIES.

GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.

NO OTHER GRAND PRIZE THAN A GOLD MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO SEWING MACHINES.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, DUBLIN, PARIS, VIENNA, MOSCOW, NAPLES, &c., &c., &c.

FIRST-CLASS MEDALS, DIPLOMAS OF HONOUR, SILVER CUPS, AND OTHER TROPHIES WERE AWARDED FOR PERFECTION OF WORKMANSHIP, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY OF STITCH, AND PERFECT ADAPTABILITY TO EVERY CLASS OF SEWING.

CAN BE WORKED EITHER BY HAND, FOOT, OR STEAM POWER.

Price Rs. 60, 80, 90, 95, 100 and upwards.

PROSPECTUS AND LESSONS FREE.

☞ WANTED AGENTS AT UP-COUNTRY. ☜

TERMS:—CASH, MONTHLY INSTALMENTS, AND ON HIRE.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,
FOR
FIRE, LIFE, & MARINE ASSURANCES,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—*No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUND £1,668,780.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE and another Corporation, whose charters were granted at the same time by King George the First, are the two oldest Life Assurance institutions in existence, the first Life policy issued by this Corporation bore date the 7th June 1721.

It has been the endeavour of the Court of Directors to introduce into their practice all the real improvements which have been suggested from time to time during this long experience. They have materially simplified the forms of Policy, all the conditions usually endorsed on such documents having been omitted. The bonus to the assured is increased, owing to the arrangement by which, in consideration of a fixed percentage of the gross profits of the Life Assurance Business, the Corporation bears all the expenses of management. This also is an advantage peculiar to this Corporation, which is prepared to offer Bonus in carrying on a Marine and Fire as well as Life business; and one which no exclusively Life Assurance Society, Mutual or Proprietary, can give.

Assurances may be effected either with or without participation in profits.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

Two-thirds of the profits of the participating Series of Policies are allotted every Five Years to the Assured, every Policy in force at the date of the valuation being entitled to participate. The assured have the option of receiving their share of the profits in cash, or of appropriating it in increase of the sum assured, or in reduction of the future annual premium.

At the last Division, made for the Quinquennial Period ending the 31st December, 1875, the Cash Bonus amounted to more than 29 per Cent. of the Premiums, exclusive of extra Premiums, paid during the preceding five years.

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

The expenses of management are paid by the Corporation and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds—an arrangement not afforded by no other office. The value of this arrangement will be appreciated when it is observed how seriously the increased cost of late years has affected Life Assurance Companies. The result of it will be seen in the very favourable bonus declared.

ENTIRELY NEW RATES OF PREMIUM

Have been computed, based upon recent experience of Anglo-Indian Mortality, which at all the younger ages are lower than those heretofore charged.

Instead of charging a high extra Premium during residence in India, rechurable on return to Europe of the person whose life is assured, a uniform Annual Premium will be payable during the currency of the Policy.

The sums assured and Premiums will be expressed in the Policies in English money. So long as the assured are in India the Premiums will be payable to the Agents in Rupees, at the rate of exchange fixed from year to year for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments; or if this be discontinued, then at the current rate of exchange. Claims may be settled either in India or England; the settlement, if made in India, will be by Bill of Exchange drawn by the Agents on the Head Office in London.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

MARINE INSURANCES are effected at the current Premiums.

Further information, Forms of application, and Prospectuses can be had on application to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st July 1879.

BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Issue of 1,400-B 10 per cent. Preference Shares.

SHAREHOLDERS in the Company are invited to make application for allotment of the above shares before the 12th July 1879, after which date applications from the public will not be entertained.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Acting Agents.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

A REVISED BOOK of RATES and FARES, Classification of Goods and Through Arrangements with other Companies, will be issued and together with Revised Distance Tables, will be in force for all Traffic, on and after TO-MORROW, the First of July, in lieu of those now in use.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the Thirtieth June 1879.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Rates for these Advertisements as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED by a European (married) an appointment as Cash or Hotel Manager, Storekeeper, or a similar post, highest references. Address TORGAU, care of *B. Gazette*.

MRS. C. JEMISON, MIDWIFE and MONTHLY NURSE, and Pensioners' Home, back of Northbrook Gardens, Bombay.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA FOOTBALL on FRIDAY EVENING, Cooperage Ground, half past five.

TO-DAY TIFFIN—Macaroni, Pillau, Beefsteak, &c., Re. 1. Dinner—Soup, 2 Entrees, 1 Joint, Curry, Pudding, &c., 1-8. Cold or Hot Supper Re. 1. TEMPLE BAR.

FOR SALE, a BARGAIN—Good looking useful Pony, next Dogcart, and Harness. Turn-out Rs. 350. Apply to C., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

SYMPATHETIC Grand Square 7 Octave PIANO FOR SALE. To be seen at Messrs. POCHAJEE FRAMJEE, Apollo Street. Rs. 40.

FOR SALE, a GREY PONY with Saddle and Bridle complete. Price Rs. 150. Apply to the MANAGER, Esplanade Hotel.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 6-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 2ND JULY, 1879.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were still quoted at 97⅛ and French Rentes at 116f, but Enfaced Rupee Paper was higher, in sympathy doubtless with the improvement which has taken place on this side within the past two or three days, Fours being now 77½, Fours-and-a-half, 83½.

The London Money Market continues remarkably easy, 3 months' Bills being discountable in the open Market at 1½ and 6 months' Indian Bank Bills at 1½ per cent.

In the General Produce Markets, Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unaltered in value; Rapeseed is reported quiet; Linseed dull, with a decline of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta qualities, both ex-Warehouse and to arrive.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market is still called quiet but steady, Reuter's quotations being the same throughout as on Friday last. The Liverpool Cotton Market has lost the slight firmness apparent on Monday, yesterday's closing report being dull, sales 5,000 bales, spot prices unchanged. It seems evident from the course of the Market for some time back, that so long as there are no adverse accounts of the new American crop, 7d. per lb. is about the top limit for Mid. Orleans, buyers showing a disposition to operate at slightly below it, and holding off at anything above that level.

Yesterday's New York telegram quotes ready Mid. Upland as having receded from 12½ to 12 7-16 cents and September shipment from 12·37 to 12·34 cents per lb. The receipts to date show the following comparisons:—

	This week.	Last week.	1878.	1877.
Tuesday's Receipts	nil	1,000	1,000	1,900
Four days' do.	1,000	3,000	2,900	4,600
Totalsince 1st Sept.	4,408,500	...	4,205,200	3,918,700

Bar Silver in London is quoted by Reuter at 51½d., an advance of 1-16d. per oz., and so far as we can learn private messages confirm the quotation.

As was generally anticipated the Bank of Bombay's rates of discount have been reduced 1 per cent. all round at to-day's board meeting.

EXCHANGE to-day has been firm, but with the exception of Private Paper not being negotiable unless at an advance of 1 16d. rates are practically unchanged. As usual on a Wednesday there is very little doing pending the result of to-day's bidding for Council drafts, on which will, in a great measure, depend the course of rates for the rest of the Mail. We quote at the close:—

Bank Bills on demand	....1s. 8d.	per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight	...1s. 8¼d.	,,
Credits, 4 ,,	,,	...1s. 8¼ to 5-16d. ,,
Documents, 3 ,,	,,	...1s. 8 5-16 to ⅜d. ,,

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has again been very strong to-day with buyers but few sellers. Business is reported in Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 89½, and there are still buyers at that. Fours we call Rs. 93⅛ to ⅜ firm.

SHARES continue very depressed with nothing or next to nothing doing. For Bank of Bombay a decline of ¼ per cent. is quoted, the closing price being Rs. 672½. In Land and Press Companies there is no change, and in Spinning and Weaving Companies we have only to notice a recovery of Rs. 10 in Great Eastern and Hindustan, Rs 5 in Manockjee Petit and Oriental. The Nursey Mill was offered by auction this afternoon, but was not sold, the highest bid being Rs. 4,90,000, equivalent to about Rs. 15 per spindle.

COTTON continues very dull with nothing whatever doing in or export, and prices are nominally unchanged, although sellers are still anxious to do business. The receipts here yesterday were 1,874 bales, making a total of 11,708 bales for the six days. Reports from up-country, respecting the growing crop, continue most favourable, and from Khamgaum we have the following from a well informed correspondent:—

"The rain so far is sufficient and the crop about here promises well; the plants in many places being fully 3 inches above the ground, and if nothing interferes we may expect a very early season."

Prices here are nominally quoted as follows:—

Good Ginned Broach	.....Rs.	238 per candy.
Good Omra	..... ,,	230 ,,
F. G. F. do	..... ,,	225 ,,
G. F. do	..... ,,	220 ,,
Good Dholleras	..... ,,	228 ,,
F. G. F. do	..... ,,	223 ,,
G. F. do	..... ,,	217 ,,
G. F. Dharwar	..... ,,	214 ,,
G. F. Compta	..... ,,	208 ,,

SEEDS are quiet with very little doing and no change in prices.

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged. We are still without a steamer on the Liverpool berth, the "Branksome Hall" s. s. being held for 25s., which does not seem obtainable for any quantity of cargo at the moment. By sail 20s. remains the nominal quotation. Other ports unchanged.

PIECE GOODS have not altered in any way. The ready demand continues small, and prices are barely supported, but a hopeful feeling is still expressed as to the future. Local Goods and Yarns are quiet and unchanged.

COALS are quiet at previous prices. The sale is reported of about 500 tons Cardiff alongside the Branksome Hall in harbour at Rs. 19 per ton.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.		p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	123
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	320
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	3 do	672½
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	660
National Bank of India.	87,320	£25 £19-10		6 do	110

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	180	5,000	28,500	150 p.a.		800
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	1,000	1,100	125 do		970
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.ct		500
Apollo Press Co.....	750	1,750	2,300	8½ p.a.		82
Bailey	178	1,000	all	25		470
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	60 p.a.		482½
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	100	all	10 do		99
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do		50
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do		50
Colaba Press Co	500	1,450	all	40 do		675
Dhollera F. and G. Co.	400	300	all	18 do		150
East India Press Co..	852	1,000	all	100 do		895
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do		675
French Press Co.....	800	500	all	75 p.a.		475
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	all	30 do		1974
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do		165
Sassoon's Press Co.....	500	500	all	25 do		300
Sind Press Co.....	400	850	750	80 do		455
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	125 do		1,200
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct		500
Volkart's United Press Co.....	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.a.		500

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—	—	nominal.
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,350	415	all	25 p.a.		nominal.
Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all	45 p.a.		490
Alliance Spinning	800	2,500	all	30 p.a.		1,260
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	2 p.ct		60
Bhawnagar S. and P. Company	800	2,000	2,000	40 p.a.		500
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	35 p.a*		660
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	200	all	15 p.a*		9
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	25 p.a*		nominal
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.a*		490
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30 p.a.		560
Dharamsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.a*		195
Empress S. and W. Co..	700	500	all	..		..
Fleming S. and W. Co..	2,750	500	all	40 p.a*		nominal
Great Eastern	1,400	500	all	..		700
Hindusthan S. & W. Co..	875	1,200	all	30 p.a.		790
Hyderabad S. and W. Co.	750	1,000	1,000	..		475
Jeevraj Balloo Mills ..	750	1,000	all	35 p.a*		850
Khandelah Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	50 p.a*		860
K. Manockjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	60 p.a*		480
Madras Spinning	500	1,250	all	Nil		100
Madras U. Spinning.....	425	1,000	all	50 p.a*		1,150
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..		10
Mandvie S. and W. Co...	1,200	500	all	25 p.a*		nominal
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	40 p.a*		1,040
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30 p.a*		875
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..		150
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	20 p.		860
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..		do.
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	10 p.a*		do.
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.a*		1,265
Princess of Wales Spinning	600	1,000	all	75		70
Ramnath S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.a		450
Soonderdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	75 p.a.		560
Standard	1,000	750	250	125 p.a.		720
Shahapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p.a.		675
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p.a.		475

* Per Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)..	4,000	3,000	all	15 p.a*	795
Fraze Land and Pier ...	7,500	150	all	4 p.a.	110
Ice Manufg.	1,750	2 000	1,000	20 p.a.	300
Mazagon Land and Gt. Jetty Landing Company, Limited....	6,000	1,400	all	15 p.a.	210

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Ordinary Stock	..	£20 21⅝ 3/8	5 p.ct	do	303
Do. New Shares	..	£20 16 7/16	do	do	26
Do. Debentures	..	£20 65 7/8	do	do	72
Do. Do.	..	£20 21 1/2	1	do	22
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,103
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£18 19 6 9-16		do	280

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Dyeing Trading Co.	1,00	2,500	1,500	225 p.a.		1,860
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250 p.a.		2,700
Bombay Gas Co.	50,000	50	all	7½ p.ct		58
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. (Limited) ..	150	100	100	10 p.a.		110
Bombay Oil and Soap Co.	..	1,000	all	..		375
Bombay Steam Navigation and Shipping Co.	..	500	500	85 p.a.		265
Bombay Tramway Co....	1,000	200	100	7½ p.ct		10
Cambay Salt Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all	p.a.		..
Commercial Union Assurance Co.	1,000	200	50	6 p.a.		1,023
Crawford Market Co....	1,000	100	100	10 p.ct.		100
Dispatch Co.	1,500	500	all	225 p.a.		650
Victoria Press Co.	1,000	100	all	p.ct		15

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BARQUE FORTUNE, 447 tons, Captain O. J. Petterson, will sail to-day for Singapore and Bangkok with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. ARABIA, 674 tons, Captain C. Thompson, arrived in harbour on the 1st inst. from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. J. R. Yates, Rev. Mr. Graham, Rev. M. G. Sellier, and 59 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. UMBALLA, 495 tons, Captain D. Campbell, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and 15 deck passengers. The same Co's. s. s. COLABA, 1,115 tons, Captain R. Anderson, sailed yesterday for Moulmein in ballast.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
1	Arabia (s).....	Thompson ...	Calcutta, June 7.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
2	Umballa (s).....	Campbell	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Colaba (s).....	Anderson ...	Moulmein.

The barque Fortune, Petterson, to Singapore and Bangkok, obtained her port clearence yesterday.

The steamer Ellore, to Rangoon, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.
27 Pensaur.....Gandean .....Bourbon, May 30.
28 Africa (s).....Henderson ...Bombay, June 18.
Oriental (s) .....Gimblette....Bombay, June 7.

DEPARTURES.

June 27.—Steamers Hindostan and Orion. Ship City of Paris.
June 28.—Steamer Goa.

PASSENGERS.

Per Oriental—Mr Anthony, Mrs Breger, 1 European and 3 Natives.
Per s s Commilla, which sailed from Calcutta on 28th June for Akyab and Rangoon:—For Akyab—Mr A Gillam.
Per H I S N Co's s s Furnies, which sailed from Calcutta on 28th June for Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, Malacca and Singapore:—For Rangoon—Mrs Cave and children, Mrs Tighe and Mr George Jackson.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 2.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

India s—2 cases umbrellas, Umba Dams.
Speke Hall s—2 cases thread, Tyebally Sultanally.

FROM LONDON.

Childers s—70 kegs iron nails, Hassumally Lalimeya; 80 cases eau de Cologne, John S Elmore and Co; 50 barrels whiting, Allybhoy Noorbhoy.
Kaiser-i-Hind s—5 cases quinine, Nuthoo Mooljee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Travancore s—17 cases writing papers, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Singapore s—35 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapores—25 cases brandy, D F Batha and Co; 2 cases essence of peppermint and ginger Surafally Heptoola.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ellen Bates—100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 80 bales rags, Nuthoo Soonderjee.

FOR LONDON.

Euphrates s—14 bales hides and 112 bales skins, Ewart, Latham and Co; 39 bales skins Dostmahomed Hasumphoy; 199 cwts sandalwood, Junnett and Co; 45 cwts m-o'-p shells and 31¼ cwts cutch, Datardina Mowjee; 491 cwts m-o'-p shells, Manuck Luckumsey; 7 bales hides and 7 bales skins, Mahomedbhoy Abdool and Co; 2 bales hides and 2 bales skins, M A Mahamed Esoof Meera Mahomed.

FOR HAVRE.

Euphrates s—102 bales cotton, Moomunbhoy Gangjee; 160 bales cotton, Gordhundass Bhugwandass and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bokhara s—40 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bokhara s—23½ cwts cloves, Volkart Brothers; 23 bales cotton, Hujareemull Nursingdass; 142 bales cotton and 25 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed; 31 bales twist, B and A Hormusjee; 40 bales twist, The New P of W S and W Co; 75 bales twist, the Alliance S and W Co; 45 bales twist, Hajee Essak Elias; 20 bales twist, Mahamed Weamer; 95 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 261 bales twist and 147 cwts sandalwood, Currimbhoy Ebram; 26 cwts sandalwood, and 25 bales twist, Jairam Hurjeej; 46 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 50 bales twist, Thakersee Mooljee and Co; 20 bales twist, Cayemally Eyebally & Son; 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 159 bales twist, the N S and W Co; 15 bales twist, Dadabhoy Heerjee; 71 bales twist, S N Talatee; 50 bales grey yarn, H Goculdass S and W Co; 12 bales twist, Haromjee Soalee; 50 bales twist, H J M Abdool Khaluck; 60 bales twist, H Adam Esmail and Co.
Clara Alston s—125 cwts sandal wood, Ludhabhoy Tarmahamed; 187 bales cotton, Hurdewdass Buldewdass; 100 bales cotton, Heeralall Ramgopall; 374 cwts broken glass, Allimahomed Hasenji; 100 bales cotton, Napechand Nowrungjee; 39 cwts hingda, Rusabally Alyruns.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 1st July 1879.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·621
Temperature of the Air	80·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·8
Dew Point	77·1
Relative humidity of Air	·907
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 100)	86
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 p.m.).....	82·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ...	76·3
General Direction of Wind	W.S.W. & W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	699
Fall of rain	0·54
Total fall during the month	0·64
,, ,, year	22·46
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 2nd July...	0·33

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 30.

Kuper, Lieut, R A, from leave, from Poona.

JULY 1.

Tanner, Lieut Col, 2nd Beluchis, on duty, from Kandahar.
Williams, Lieut, The Royal Scots, on duty, from Malta.
Rice, Surg Major, from sick leave, from England.

JULY 2.

Channer, Bt Major, Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Kurram Field Force.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 1.

McCausland, Lieut Col, 2-11th Regt, on leave, to England.
Rice, Surg Major, to join, to Jubbulpore.
Williams, Lieut, The Royal Scots, on duty, to Jubbulpore.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, June 26.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

4th N.I.—Surgeon Mackenzie, M B., is confirmed in the medical charge of the regiment.

38th N.I.—Lieut Cotton, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant, Lieut Terrain, attached to the 7th N I, to be officiating Wing Officer and officiating Quartermaster.

The C-in-C is pleased to direct the following temporary appointment:—

Deputy Surgeon General H B Hassard, on arrival in Bangal, to the Peshawar circle of medical superintendence, British Forces.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified:

17th Foot—Captain Parkinson, 2nd Battalion; Captain Brock, 1st Battalion.

Surgeon Gallwey Army Medical Department, is appointed to do duty at the Murree convalescent depot.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

Royal Artillery.—Lieut Col Elliot, to England, for six months.
53rd Foot.—Lieut Col Johnstone, to remain in England till the 30th September 1879, on urgent private affairs.
72nd Foot.—Lieut Col Brownlow, to England, for six months.
6th N.I.—Col G H Thompson (Staff Corps,) to Naini Tal, from the 1st July to the 31st October.
16th N.I.—Captain Hennessy, to Darjeeling, from the 15th June to the 15th September, on medical certificate.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, June 26.)

MR A Pengelly, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Fuel Reserve, Northern Division, has obtained six months' special leave on urgent private affairs.

Mr Forrest, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Jhelum Division, is transferred to the Fuel Reserve, Northern Division, and appointed to the charge of that Division.

Captain Hutchinson is re-appointed to officiate as Judicial Assistant of Jhelum.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Close appointed to be an Assistant District Superintendent of Police, *pro tem* confirmed in that appointment.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major Williams, Commanding 5th Punjab Cavalry, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr Macdonald, Assistant Engineer, Hazara Division, is allowed three months' privilege leave.

Promotions—His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction the following promotions in the Engineer Establishment of the Irrigation Branch:—

Mr Catton, Karnal Division, Western Jumna Canal, 2nd Assistant Engineer, to be an Assistant Engineer.

Mr Wilson, 3rd Division, Sirhind Canal, 2nd Assistant Engineer to be 1st Assistant Engineer.

Lieut Young, 5th Punjab Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.

Major Rynd, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieut-Colonel.

Captain Gowan, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major.

Lieut Keerton, Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, is promoted to the rank of Captain.

Captain Horsford, General List Infantry, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major, 11th June 1879.

Mr Elias, Officiating British Joint-Commissioner at Leh is appointed to be a Supernumerary Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

ORDER OF MERIT.

H E the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit Subadar Eyttuhu, of the 14th Punjab Infantry, to the 1st Class of the Order of Merit, in consideration of the excellent arrangements made by him when in command of a detachment of his regiment at Fort Ardoola (near Gulistan Karez, Afghanistan), by which two determined attacks by Kok-zai and Alchalzai raiders were successfully repulsed on the night of the 9th January.

H E the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following advancement in, and admissions to, the Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry in action against the Khugiani tribes near Fatiekabad on the 2nd April 1879, Corps of Guides (Queen's Own) Resaldar Prem Sing, to be 2nd Class, Daffadar Nand Singh, Sowar Jewan Singh, Sowar Kardoo Singh, Sowar Dewan Singh, and Sowar Yakub Singh, to the 3rd Class.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 28.)

Mr Dickinson, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, is appointed an Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade.

Mr Macarthy, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, is appointed an Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Captain Oliver, Assistant Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Sialkot Division, Military Works.

Major Thackeray, Executive Engineer, has made over, and Mr W B Bromley, Executive Engineer, has received charge of the Bareilly Division, Military Works.

Lieut Smith, R E, Assistant Engineer, on return from Field Service, is reposted to the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

Captain Tomkins, R E, has taken charge of the Chakrata Division.

Mr Moyle, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Western System, River Conservancy Division, is granted three months privilege leave.

Mr W de W Peel, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Western System, River Conservancy Division.

Mr Reilly, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from 4th Holkar Division, Holkar State Railway, to the Indore Division, Neemuch State Railway.

Mr Mackinnon, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, has made over, and Mr F R Upcott Executive Engineer, has received charge of the Salt Branch Division.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr Agnew to officiate as Chief Reporter and Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta.

Mr O'Kinealy, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to officiate as Reporte for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta.

Mr Probyn is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.

Mr Halsey, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner of Inland Customs.

Messrs Batten and Halsey, have respectively, made over and received charge of the office of Commissioner of Inland Customs.

Mr Wynne, Assistant of the 2nd Grade in the Geological Survey of India, is appointed to officiate in the 1st Grade.

Mr Lydekker, Assistant of the 3rd Grade in the Geological Survey of India, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd Grade.

Major Miller, 2nd in Command of the Malwa Bheel Corps, is appointed temporarily to hold charge of the office of Political Agent, Bhopawar.

The services of Colonel Gordon, on Special Political Duty under the Foreign Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The services of Major Conolly, employed on Special Political Duty under the Foreign Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

Captain Durand, Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, and 1st Assistant to Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, is granted 3 months' privilege leave.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service.

Lieut-Col (Brevet Colonel) Cave, Bengal Staff Corps, ordinary pension £456-5, annuity £668-12.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Infantry, Major Noble (Staff Corps), to be Lieut-Col.

Cadre of the late 72nd N I, Captain (Brevet Major) May, to be Major.

Infantry, Major Sampson (Staff Corps) to be Lieut-Col.

Infantry, Major May, to be Lieut-Col.

Bengal Infantry, Major Barter, to be Lieut-Col.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twelve years' service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance:—Lieut-Col (Brevet Colonel) Rothney.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps:—Lieut Nixon, 18th Bengal Cavalry.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major:—Captain Wilmer, Bengal Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major:—Captain Gell, 37th June 1878.

The undermentioned officer having completed twelve years' service, is promoted to the rank of Captain:—Lieut Martin, Bengal Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet:—Lieut-Col Madras Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—Lieutenant Spence, Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, for one year and 91 days.

It is notified that the services of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers, were received in the Military Department from 10th to 23rd June:—Royal Artillery, Col F Brace; 2nd Battalion, 6th Foot, Lieut G M Yaldwyn; Bengal Staff Corps, Lieut G G Dawes; 1st Battalion, 25th Foot, Lieut C D Gibbon; 98th Foot, Lieut S W T Roberts; 40th Foot, Lieut E W Perry; Bengal Infantry, Lieut-Col H C Gordon.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Lamborn to be a clerk in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, and is posted to the 'G' S Hugh Rose.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr Macpherson, Deputy Examiner of Public Works Accounts on furlough in England, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave without allowances for a period of six months.

Lieut Scott, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Western System of State Railway to the Rajpootana State Railway.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:—

To be Chief Engineers, Class II—Colonel Medley, Chief Engineer, Class II., temporary rank, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, State Railways, Lahore; Lieut-Col Trevor, Chief Engineer, Class III., Chief Engineer and Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burmah; Mr Paul, Chief Engineer, temporary rank, Chief Engineer and Joint-Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Buildings and Roads Branch.

Lieut-Col Stanton, Chief Engineer, Class III., temporary rank, Officiating Director of State Railways, North-Eastern System, and Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Railway Branch, is temporarily promoted to Chief Engineer, Class II.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to constitute a new District of State Railways, to be called the Bhopal Survey, with Head-Quarters at Hoshungabad, under the orders of the Director of State Railways, Western System.

Mr H T Goodenough, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Bhopal Survey.

ORDER OF MERIT.

H E the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following advancement in, and admissions to the Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry in action with the enemy at Bagbao on the 23rd March:—1st Punjab Infantry, Subadar-Major Pyabb, Sirdar Bahadur, to the 1st Class, Jemedar Mir Butt, Naick Peer Mahomed, Sepoy Gool Mahomed (No 8635) and Sepoy Heera Sing, to the 3rd Class.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 3.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

SUMMARY SUIT.

376-79—In person, Hajarcemul Motajee and others *vs* Cowasjee Jahangir Jhanswala.

For Consent Decree.

354-79—Shapurjee and T—Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gungjee and others *vs* Mahomed Rawjee—Tyabjee and S.

For Investigation under Sec. 468 Act of 1870.

In person, Moreshwar Raghunath and another *vs* Withuldass Narrotumdass and another.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

683-77—Bhaishunker and D—The Hon'ble John Marriott *vs* Thaker Rattonsey Khimjee and others—Shapurjee and T Part heard.

513-78—Tyabjee and S—Aga Mahomed Tuckee, &c. *vs* Gungaram Peerajee—M H Khan.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

624-78—A F Turner—Mungesh Purshotum *vs* Morsba Raghoonath and another—Craigie L and O.

297-79—Rimington H and C—Joseph Soares *vs* Nurrotum Vurjeevandass.

101-78—Bhaishunker and D—Weljee Rowjee and others *vs* The G I P Railway Co.

586-78—Hearn C and L—Cassibai *vs* Runoordass Hunsraj—Tyabjee and S.

269-79—Khundoo M—Nanabhoy Balujee Soondergee and another *vs* Narayen Mangjee—Crawford and B.

296-79—Tyabjee and S—Cassumbhai *vs* Hemraz Lukhmidass and others—Bhaishunker and D.

301-79—Pestonjee K—Feerozbai and another *vs* Morwanjee Hormusjee Dubash and others—Macfarlane and Robertson.

302-79—Tyabjee and S—Bomonjee Cursetjee Cama and others *vs* Dolpatbhoy Bhuvoobhoy and another.

306-79—Mackintosh Burn—Jallibhoy Khanbhoy *vs* Patel Abdoo Oosman—In person.

For further directions and costs.

326-78—Bhaishunker and D—F M G Ferreira *vs* Hajee Essac Adams—Hearn C and L.

CALENDAR FOR JULY 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

Full Moon .....4th, 7h. 29.0m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
July. Th. 3	.....	5 28	6 39	{ 11 5 m / 10 49 n	4 15 m / 4 7 n
Fri. 4	.....	5 28	6 39	{ 11 50 m / 11 38 n	5 5 m / 5 55 n
Sat. 5	.....	5 29	6 39	{ 0 20 n / 0 m	6 38 m / 6 33 n
Sun. 6	4th Sunday after Trinity	5 29	6 39	{ 0 27 m / 0 7 n	7 20 m / 7 20 n
Mon. 7	.....	5 30	6 39	{ 1 12 m / 1 35 n	7 18 m / 8 6 n
Tues. 8	English Mail's expected.	5 30	6 39	{ 1 59 m / 2 23 n	8 46 m / 8 40 n
Wed. 9	.....	5 30	6 39	{ 2 45 m / 3 0 n	9 40 m / 9 24 n

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR INSERTING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ALMOND—July 1st, at Nesbit Lane, Byculla, the wife of A. G Almond, Esq., of a son, still-born.

DEATH.

MILES—At Horta Baixo, Bombay, at the residence of her son Mary Ann, widow of the late Charles Miles, Chelsea Pensioner deeply regretted.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1879.

ON Saturday last the Corporation was considerably exercised in consequence of the system on which the properties of the city are assessed by the Municipal Assessor. This system has been going on for the last fourteen years, and during the greater part of that time the present Assessor has had charge of the department. It may be inferred, therefore, that the assessments are now made as fairly as they are likely to be made under the present system. A member of the Corporation has come forward to complain of the prevalence of unequal assessment, and has given several instances of mill and press properties, as well as private dwelling houses, in support of his contention. This member asked the Corporation to appoint a Committee selected from its own body to consider, with the Commissioner and the Assessor, the system of assessment now in force, and to report on the matter to the Corporation in due course. The Corporation were almost unanim ous as to the necessity of an inquiry into this matter, but a narrow majority considered that before the Committee was granted the Commissioner should report upon the instances of unequal assessment pointed out by Mr. Goculdass Jugmohundass; and there the matter now rests.

In considering the question of the assessment rate of the properties in the city, it should be remembered that the dispute regarding the equality of the assessment has no reference to houses occupied by single tenants. These houses are assessed on the rental they produce, as is the case with all the houses occupied by Europeans, so the question is wholly confined to the native house-owners. Properties of the

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

THE PRICE OF SILVER AND RATE OF EXCHANGE.

LONDON, JULY 2, 6-20 P.M.

Silver is to-day quoted at 52 per oz. with a steady market. The weekly Council drafts sold to-day at 1s. 7 15 16d. An official notice has just been issued that the Government will redeem the Indian Fives, next year.

[PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.]

LATEST FROM KANDAHAR.

SIMLA, JULY 2.

News from Kandahar says that the soldier of the 60th Rifles who was stabbed by a Ghazi in the city, and was dangerously wounded, is expected to recover. The Ghazi was hung in the market place. Robberies have ceased.

The news received at Kandahar from Kabul fourteen days ago states that the Amir arrived about the 15th. Both Sirdars Shir Ali Khan and Fakir Khan Ackhazai were mentioned as probable Governors of Kandahar.

Mahomed Taher Khan has arrived a week ago at Mukhtar on his way to assume the Government of Khelat-i-Ghilzie.

No news from Herat.

In Seistan the state of affairs is unchanged, and the district of Kandahar is quiet.

Cholera appeared among the followers in the Fort on the 24th. Up to the present there have been 13 cases, and two deaths. There are one or two doubtful cases in the city, which is otherwise abnormally healthy.

The health of the troops is excellent.

The weather is no warmer.

Caravans are arriving from every direction but Herat.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE EAST INDIA RAILWAY BILL.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The House of Commons has adopted an amendment brought forward by Mr. Fawcett, to the East India Railway Purchase Bill, declaring that it shall not serve as a precedent for the terms of purchase of other Indian Railways. The Under-Secretary for India has given his assent to it.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 1.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Patna, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Karrachee, left to-day.

ADEN, JULY 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Almora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, sailed to-day.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 2.

The P. & O. S. N. Company's steamer Thibet, with the outward English Mails of the 20th June, left for Bombay at 10 a. m. to-day.

The same Company's steamer Australia left for Galle and Calcutta at 8 a. m.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull. The London Cotton Market has been flat.

Fair Dhollera	5 7-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-9
32 lbs. do.	6-9
40s. Mule Twist	6-9½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77¼
4½ per cent.	.....
3 per cent. Consols for account	83¼
5 per cent. French Rents, 1872	110¾
Bar Silver	51⅞

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JULY 2, 6-1 A. M.

Mail steamer Assam from Australia arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS—JULY 2.

CANNANORE, 4-35 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S. W. Fall of rain 76 cents.

KARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather fine with partial showers; wind S. W. 6 to 8; thermometer 81·5; barometer 29·850. Fall of rain 24 cents.

MANGALORE, (July 1) 4-47 p. m.—Weather rainy; wind N. W. S. W. Fall of rain 26 cents.

CUTTACKEE, 9-15 p.m.—Weather fine; wind W.; thermometer 84; barometer 29·85.

VIZAGOOLA, 5.6 p. m.—Weather variable; wind S. W. light; thermometer 83. Fall of rain 1·17 cents.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Total previously registered	21 82	24 69	26 15
1 Tuesday	0 64	.....	.....
2 Wednesday	.....	0 45	0 2
Total	22 46	25 5	26 17
Fall up to 2nd July 1878.....	23 88	29 92	31 10

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE was again remanded yesterday for a week, to give time for the case for the prosecution to be arranged. The Magistrate again refused to accept bail, which was applied for on the ground that the prisoner was suffering from fever and a more fit candidate for a hospital than a prison. Mr. Cooper holds that the prisoner being charged with a non-bailable offence, he has no power in the present stage of the case to accept bail.

THE property of the Nursey Spinning and Weaving Company, one of the four mills to which Nursey Kessowjee was secretary, treasurer, and agent, was yesterday put up to sale by public auction by Messrs. Crawford and Co., by order of the official liquidators, at their office in Apollo Street. A number of mill owners and mill managers were present. It was explained to them that the property was valued at eleven lakhs of rupees, namely, for the building; and that the ground rent payable by the company was only Rs. 163 a month. The sale commenced with a bid of three lakhs, and advanced as follows:—Rs. 3,50,000 by Mr. Nensey Khairaz, Rs. 3,75,000 by the Honble Morarjee Gocouldas, and Rs. 4,00,000 by Mr. Nensey Khairaz. It then advanced by bids of Rs. 5,000 until the amount of Rs. 4,90,000 was reached; but the names of the bidders could not be ascertained. The property was bought in by the liquidators at Rs. 4,95,000.

THOSE who had the privilege of being present at the very enjoyable Fancy Calico Ball held in connection with the Bombay Volunteer Corps at the close of the last monsoon, will be delighted to hear that the Regimental Committee, at their monthly meeting yesterday, decided to hold a similar ball in September next.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL F. LOCH, C.B., Political Resident, Aden, writing on the 18th ult., says:—In continuation of my letter dated 10th instant, I have the honour to report that the "Rinderpest," although still prevalent amongst the cattle in this settlement, is, I am glad to say, abating. The following is the number of deaths which have taken place amongst the horned cattle since 9th instant:—At Maala 1 cow, 2 calves; in Toure of Aden 5 cows, 8 calves, 10 bullocks; and at Steamer Point 2 cows. Only one horse has been attacked in Aden with "Loodhiana disease," and he is reported to be recovering. One death has also occurred amongst the horses of the Aden troop, but the commandant reports that the disease is rapidly disappearing.

THE election of a Captain for B. Company of the Bombay Volunteers took place yesterday, and resulted in favour of Mr. G. E. Noble, Agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, who received 30 votes. The other candidates were Mr. Manson, Secretary to the Port Trust, and Lieut. Moorhouse, the former of whom received 17 votes and the latter none.

THE prospectus of the Western India Rifle Association meeting, for which there have been many anxious inquiries, is out at last and appears in another column. There are in all thirteen matches, including the Sportsmen's Contests. A new feature is a match, No. 11, for small bore rifles at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. The first ten matches only count for medals, of which there are five to be shot for, viz., the Association Gold Medal; the Silver Medal of the National Rifle Association of England, the winner of which is entitled to compete for the Prince of Wales' prize at Wimbledon on the first occasion when he is able to attend; the Hyderabad Rifle Association Silver Medal; the Southern India Rifle Association Silver Medal; and the Northern India Rifle Association Silver Medal. The distances to be shot at range from 200 to 1,000 yards. The distances for the several medals are: Association Medal, 200, 300, 500, 600, 700, and 800 yards; National Rifle Association medal, 500 and 600 yards; Hyderabad Rifle Association Medal, 200, 600, 700, and 800 yards; the Southern India Rifle Association Medal, 600, 700, 800 and 900 yards; and the Northern India Rifle Association Medal, 200 and 500 yards. As we stated was probable some time ago, a branch meeting is to be held at Colaba on the same days that the meeting is fixed to take place at Poona, viz., 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd August. Competitors at Colaba will be debarred from competing in the Small Bore Match, No. 11, because there is no 1,000 yards range; but that is an individual match by itself and does not count for the medals. The Report of last year's meeting has not yet been issued, but we are informed that it will be published very shortly.

WE wonder what that double distilled essence of probity—"the intelligent native"—must think of the Civil Service of this Colony and the standing of its members, says the *Straits Times*. Yesterday the dignified spectacle was presented at the Police Court of Captain Ellis, the Master Attendant, himself a Magistrate, being arraigned before the Senior Police Magistrate, and convicted of a criminal assault upon a native serang and fined $2 and costs. To-day, Major Dunlop, Inspector General of Police, and Major Grey, Superintendent of Prisons, were bound over in their own recognisances to come up for judgment before the Supreme Court for contempt of Court when called upon. The cases of course are dissimilar, but one would imagine Lord Macaulay's "future new Zealander," would stand aghast at such an exhibition.

By a telegram received at Goa, it appears that the Fontes Ministry at Lisbon has fallen, and the Viscount Sabugosa gets the post of the new Minister for Ultramar, in succession to Mr. Thomas Rebeiro.

A RETURN just issued shows that the total number of Parliamentary electors in England and Wales now on the register is 2,459,399; there being 883,649 in the counties, 1,563,319 in the boroughs, and 13,013 in the Universities. In Ireland the electors number 231,289; of whom 172,570 are in county constituencies, 55,247 in boroughs, and 3,472 in the University. The total for Scotland is 307,941, there being 92,310 in counties, 204,142 in boroughs, and 11,489 in the Universities.

THE Governor-General of Goa in Council has resolved to re-publish the law on the transmission of property, giving it a retrospective effect for the recovery of the tax, which is to be enforced from 1860—the date of its original publication.

MR. STANHOPE, the Under-Secretary of State, is congratulated by the *Economist* on having performed "a very unusual feat." "He contrived to make the statement which he laid before the House of Commons on the finances of India very much more clear than that put forward by the authorities in India themselves."

THE following course of papers will be read before the members of the British India Association, London, during the present summer season:—The Neglect of Public Monuments in India (by Edward B. Eastwick, Esq., C. B., F. R. S., F. S. A., M. R. A. S.); The Indian Ryots and Irrigation (by Miss Florence Nightingale); Depreciation of Silver (by George Foggo, Esq.,) late member of the Legislative Council of Bombay); The advantages and disadvantages of Natives of India coming to England to qualify for the Bar (by Colonel A. B. Rathborne); The Position and Prospects of the East Indian Community (by Rev. J. Long, late of Calcutta); the Native Army in India (by General Orfeu Cavanagh); and India and Anglo-Indians (by William Tayler, Esq., late Commissioner of Patna). Some of these cannot fail to possess great interest, but we confess to be somewhat at a loss to know what Miss Nightingale can have to say about irrigation! The three last named papers will, we imagine, possess special interest to residents of our Indian possessions.

WE learn that Mr. Joaquim Arez has been appointed by His Majesty the King of Portugal, the Portuguese Commissary, to study the Customs' tariff of British India, and to complete the conditions about the new treaty between both Governments. He was expected to leave Goa for Bombay on the 28th of June last via Karwar.

THE rate of conversion of Indian into sterling money for Overland Money Orders has been changed to 1s. 7¼d. per rupee, says the *Gazette of India*.

THE rules under which pensions to sirdars and lascars of the Ordnance Department in Bengal are regulated have been revised, and the revision sanctioned by the Secretary of State, Both sirdars and lascars will now be eligible for a gratuity of six months' pay after 10 instead of 20 years' service, and will be eligible for pension after 20, instead of 30 years' service, while the pensions of sirdars will be at higher rates than are at present allowed.

ON the recommendation of the Government of India, the Secretary of State has sanctioned for a period of three years the appointment of an officer from the P. W. Department to be designated "Revenue Assistant, Railway Branch, P. W. Department," for the purpose of collating railway statistics. As the officer in question is taken from one of the lower grades of the engineering establishment, and draws only the pay of his grade, no extra expense is incurred by the arrangement.

A FLIGHT of locusts has descended over the paddy fields in Salsette (Goa), and are causing serious damage to the young crop. The people, with a primitive faith in spiritual weapons, have been looking up to the ecclesiastical authorities who have ordered prayers to be said in the churches for the removal of one of the Egyptian plagues which of late years has been afflicting the country to the utter dismay of its inhabitants.

SURGEON W. B. SMYTH, of the Indian Medical Department, has, the *Pioneer* states, been killed by tribal thieves near Thull. He was on his way to Kurrum, and on the night of the 25th pitched his tent inside the camel enclosure immediately attached to Chapri, a military post seven miles from Thull. He appears for some reason to have left his tent and to have wandered about inside the enclosure. At about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 26th a cry from him is said to have been heard. The inmates of the enclosure raised down. They found Smyth dying dead some 50 yards from his tent, inside the enclosure, with three severe sword or knife cuts on the chest and both arms. The cause of death was a cut across the chest. The thieves escaped by breaking down the wall.

THE *Pioneer* says:—Mr. Duthy is the officer appointed by the Indian Telegraph Department to carry the Kashmir telegraph line from Jummoo to Srinuggur and thence to Gilgit. By the middle of last October he had completed 94 miles of the line from Srinuggur towards Gilgit; further progress in the Gilgit direction being then arrested by the snow. By the middle of November another section was commenced; and the party working from Jummoo got as far as the northern end of the Banihal Pass. The scarcity prevailing in Kashmir interfered with the work greatly; and it was very difficult, too, to get a supply of poles.

THE Portuguese man-of-war India, conveying on board the mortal remains of the three Governors-General of Goa, viz, Viscount Sergio de Souza, General Tavares de Almeida, and the Baron of Condal, arrived at Lisbon on the 13th May last. The coffins were landed with the usual ceremony and buried in separate cemetries, the funeral service having been previously performed. The attendance on the Viscount Sergio de Souza was the largest, the King and the Queen having sent their special representatives to be present at the ceremony.

ON the recommendation of the Government of India, the Secretary of State has sanctioned the addition of a deputy conservator to the superior staff of the Forest Department in the Central Provinces.

MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES, the *Pioneer* thinks, can always be depended upon for epigram but not for accuracy. In his letters from Burma he talks of the Gymkhana at Rangoon as a sort of *etablissement*, where people have pleasant little dinners. In the "Oriental Arcadia," which Mr. Forbes tells us is flavoured with naughtiness, people may do strange things, but they do *not* dine at Gymkhanas.

THE following extract from the *Blackpool and Fleetwood Gazette* puts the Blackpool Town Council in a most unfavourable light. The heresies which prevail in that most benighted district of coal dust and sulphuric fumes are by no means creditable to the Town Council:—

We dare venture to take an affidavit that among all the Town Councils of England not another one could be found where newspapers are not considered worth the paper they are printed on, lightning conductors a useless contrivance, and fire-engines a superfluity. In Blackpool Town Council all these heresies are rampant. It would be foolish to enlarge at all on the pitiable fact. Benjamin Franklin was supposed to have done a service to humanity when he put inventors on the scent of the lightning conductor, but it turns out to have been all a mistake. The Blackpool Corporation have discovered that lightning conductors are useless, which is rather a thing to be noted, seeing that all the world except Blackpool has believed in them so long. We begin to expect wonderful things of Blackpool. We are decreeing lightning conductors all nonsense, and some months back the Mayor enunciated his own opinion that fire-engines are a mistake—buckets being quite equal to meeting all the requirements of such towns as these. Of course, everybody knows that the burning and shining lights of the Blackpool Council consider the Press a nuisance—"their deductions not being worth the paper they are written on." What a state of primitive simplicity we should soon get to if our Council was the Cabinet.

COUNTRY people visiting Shanghai on sight-seeing are, judging from the reports of the *Celestial Empire*, easily recognised by city sharpers, and as easily victimised. A clodhopper was spotted by one of our predacious native fellow residents who rendered himself so particularly agreeable to the unsuspecting countryman as almost to fascinate him, says that journal. As the two were passing a boot and shoe store the sharper recollected that he was in need of a pair of boots, and asked his companion to step into the shop with him. He there purchased a pair of boots for $250, and depositing one dollar as bargain money left his companion in pawn while he went to get the balance of the money. After a long interval the shopkeeper inquired of the countryman as to why his friend delayed his return. "He is no friend of mine," quoth the rustic. "I thought you were his friend." On this explanation they both went in quest of the purchaser of the boots, whom they happened to find in a house of ill repute, where a quarrel ensued but nothing was damaged but curtains, save and except was great enough to attract the police, who carried all concerned to court. Three hundred blows and a month's cangue were inflicted on the city sharper.

MR. CROSS has narrowly missed immortality says *Mayfair*:—A few years earlier, and he would have taken his place for ever in the Book of Snobs, 'My Lords,' he began the other day, speaking on workmen's dwellings. 'My lords, ladies, and gentlemen, and also, I must add, *you working men*.' Why this is as good as the speech of Curtius, as translated by Albert Smith: 'Romans, countrymen, and greengrocers.' This is not the first time that Mr. Cross has taken the flunkey's view of society.

THE lovers of the sweetly, melancholy writings of John Keats will be glad to learn that an attempt is being made to get up a charitable fund on behalf of Madame Fanny Keats de Llanos, the only sister of the lamented poet, John Keats, and the sole surviving member of his family. Though a memorial asking for a Civil List pension on behalf of this lady was unsuccessful, yet a grant of £150 has been made to her from the Queen's Bounty Fund, which it is proposed to turn into the nucleus of a larger provision. Most of the leading poets and authors of the day have forwarded subscriptions in aid of this movement, and it is thought that the public will not grudge its support when solicited in Keat's name.

JUDGING from the following extract from the *Straits Times*, the system of signalling which obtains at Singapore is far behind the admirable one in existence at Bombay:—

Now that competition in all kinds of business so keenly exists in Singapore, and notably among ship chandlers, compradores and the busy and numerous class who depend for support and existence on the trade with ships entering the harbour, it would be satisfactory if those who have charge of the flagstaffs would be careful to give the earliest intimation of the arrival of vessels and to show plainly that their signals are always correct. Latterly, complaints have been made that it is not wise to trust to the signals on the flagstaffs, and journeys by Agent's assistants and others interested in shipping are reported as having been made without result to a dock which vessels were signalled to have reached, when in reality they anchored in the harbour or lay at another dock. It is as well to give publicity to these complaints, so that if the men who manage the signalling at the Flagstaff's are overworked or have any legitimate excuse the authorities may inquire into, and, it is to be hoped, rectify matters. Now most firms who require to be acquainted with the earliest approach of shipping arrange for their own look out and some primitive system of signalling.

THE SHIPPING OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As reinforcement is the order of the day, would there not be considerable saving effected and a great nuisance removed, by having the Shipping Office transferred to the Sailors' Home? Throughout the United Kingdom the Mercantile Marine Office is there. Why it is not in Bombay, perhaps the gentlemen who have the arranging of these matters will condescend to enlighten us? The unfortunate crews who are daily forced to pass through a host of kalassie smoke to get into the office. I am certain that such an impediment would not for a moment be tolerated in any other port but this. In Calcutta, Hongkong, and, in fact, in all the ports where kalassies are required, there is an office set apart for engaging them, and the sooner that is done here the more satisfactory it will be for shipmasters requiring European crews.

SHIPMASTER.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.—ROAD REPAIRING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—This being the time for repairing the roads, I would beg to draw the attention of the Municipal Commissioner to the peculiarly bad state of one of the roads in Mazgaon.

There is, perhaps, none which is more in need of repairs, and certainly none which has been more neglected, than that leading from the entrance to Mazgaon to Lawrence Da Lima Street. This road has not been repaired for some years, and in explanation it has been urged by the Municipality that it is not public but private property. Being daily traversed by carriages and foot-passengers, it is worn to unevenness; and the inconvenience to the public is greatly increased when, during the monsoon, it becomes muddy and impassable.

If the street in question be private property, Mr. Grant would doubtless confer a great boon on the residents of the place by calling upon the owner either to put it in decent order or to make it over to the Municipality. The latter arrangement might necessitate the payment by the Municipality of a small compensation to the owner. But, in any case, if Mr. Grant only sends an inspector to inspect the road, he will soon be convinced of the necessity of speedy measures being taken for putting it into a better condition.

G. P.

INDIAN GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that Manchester has got its way by the remission of the cotton duties, it is time we Indians had our grow. There are duties levied on goods imported into England, for less justifiable than those that have just been taken off long stapled cotton. One such is the duty on worked silver. I find from Whitaker's Almanack that it amounts to eighteen pence an ounce, or, when silver is at 50d., 36 per cent. of its intrinsic value. Now, consider the injury this does to us. It checks a profitable source of industry, as, I wrote this, weight round their necks, the natives can hardly be expected to compete with [illegible] goods into [illegible] prohibits Europeans sending silver work presents, now so much appreciated in England, to their friends at home, since the recipients must pay about one-third the value of the presents themselves. It puts a stop to an outlet for using up some of that superfluous abundance of silver that now exists, and it knocks on the head an Indian export which now, of all times, should be encouraged. Then, it may be asked, why is this unwarrantable duty imposed? As a source of national income it is a mere trifle. If it is justified on the ground of being a luxury, then why is not English woollen cloth taxed? The only conclusion that can be arrived at is that the duty is to protect English silversmiths; and hence is contrary to all true principles of free trade.

Another grievance we have is the Customs' duty levied on Indian cheroots. These are taxed by weight just the same as Havannah cigars. Now, since the one is not worth one quarter as much as the other, I fail to see why they should be classed alike. I am no student of political economy, but to me it appears a monstrous swindle. It would surely be more just to put an *ad valorem* duty on all manufactured tobacco. One is not charged the same duty on older as on champagne. Then, if the distinction is made in one case, why not in another? The effect of reducing the duty on Indian tobacco would be marvellous. When a cheroot could be bought in London for a penny or three half-pence, the demand would grow at once. The taste—an acquired one—would gain ground, and in a few years the amount of Indian tobacco imported would be trebled or quadrupled. It is England's interest as well as ours to encourage trade with India and not to crush it by these unjust impositions. Indian silversmiths and Indian tobacco growers are too insignificant a body to make their voice heard, but the public press might advocate their cause. To help these exports would be to confer a boon on India, for it must be remembered that goods sold in England are paid for in gold, and thus all exports tend to raise the value of our depreciated rupee.

A GROWLER

A DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—Juggoobundo Shaw, aged 40 years, residing in Manick Bosee's Ghat-street, Calcutta, was reported to the police to have fallen from the second floor of his house early on Friday morning and been killed. The unfortunate man appears to have been left to sleep in a room on the upper floor of his house in charge of two men, who, owing to his being a lunatic, were directed to look after him. These men evidently fell asleep, and the man walked out into the verandah and somehow fell over. No one actually saw him fall, but they were attracted to the spot by a noise, and found the man lying on the road.

BOMBAY.

THE following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bandar this evening (weather permiting):—

March.....	Warrior's return from the Crimea J. Smith.
Overture.....	Jessonda ..... By Spohr.
Selection.....	Il Mercante di Venezia..... Pinsuti.
Waltz	Bien Aimee ..... Waldteufel.
Quadrille	La Belli Helene..... Strauss.
Galop	Malakof ..... H. Laurent.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A VAGBANT.—Isaac Gibson Smith, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

SUSPICIOUS THEFT.—A noted character, named Canjee Cullianjee, was yesterday fined Rs. 20, or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment by Mr. W. Webb, for having in his possession seven gold and four silver rings of the value of Rs. 54, and failing to account satisfactorily how he came by the same.

THEFT OF G. I. P. RAILWAY PROPERTY.—A Mahomedan, named Babamea Lajmahomed, employed at the G. I. P. Railway workshops, Parel, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing nine pieces of leather valued Rs. 4-8, the property of the G. I. P. Railway Company. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUDDEN DEATH OF SERGEANT WHITELY.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the station hospital, Colaba, on view of the body of James Whitely. Deceased, who was about 39 years of age, was a sergeant of H. M.'s 7th Royal Fusiliers. From the evidence of deceased's wife, it appears that deceased had often complained of his chest, but he was never off duty in consequence. On the day previous at 6-15 p. m. deceased was seen by Bombardier Haimant, of the 8th Brigade Royal Artillery, coming from the Sergeants' Mess, and when he came to the end of the verandah he placed his arms on the plinth and rested his head on his arms. Haimant went up to deceased and asked him what was the matter; he gave no answer. Gunner Hogan came up at the time and turned the deceased's head to see what was the matter. As soon as deceased was touched he fell. He was then seen to gasp twice, and died immediately. His body was removed to the station hospital. A *post mortem* examination was made by Dr. J. Hoysted, who was of opinion that the cause of death was rupture or clot of the diseased vessels. Thereupon the following verdict was recorded by the jury:—That the death of James Whitely was caused by rupture of a blood vessel of the heart.

WESTERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE following is the official prospectus for 1879:—

MATCHES.

1st Day, Wednesday, August 20th, 1879.

I. THE ASSOCIATION STAKES.—Open to all comers. Distance 500 yards; rifle class II. No. of shots seven; position any; entrance fee, Rs. 3. Prizes.—1st, a silver cup, value Rs. 55; 2nd, an electro-silver cup, Rs. 40; 3rd, Rs. 25, 4th, Rs. 15, 5th, Rs. 10, 6th, Rs. 10, 7th, Rs. 10, 8th, Rs. 10. Snider allowed, 2 points.

II. THE GOVERNOR'S PRIZE.—Rs. 100 presented by Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I. Open to all comers. Distance 800 yards, No. of shots ten, position any, rifle class I, entrance fee, Rs. 4 for all comers, Rs. 3 for Members and associates. Prizes.—1st, a silver cup, value Rs. 60; 2nd, an electro-silver cup, Rs. 40, 3rd Rs. 25, 4th Rs. 15, 5th Rs. 10, 6th Rs. 10, 7th Rs. 10, 8th Rs. 10. Snider allowed 9 points; military small bore 8 points.

III. THE MEMBERS' MATCH.—Open to members only. Distance 200 yards. No. of shots seven, rifle class II, position any, entrance fee, Rs. 3. Prizes.—1st, a silver cup value Rs. 55, 2nd an electro-silver inkstand Rs. 40, 3rd Rs. 25, 4th Rs. 15, 5th Rs. 10, 6th Rs. 10, 7th Rs. 10, 8th Rs. 10. Snider allowed 3 points.

2nd Day, Thursday, August 21st, 1879.

MATCH IV.—Open to all comers. Entrance fee—Members and associates, Rs. 3, all comers Rs. 5. Distances 500 and 600 yards, rifle class II, position any. No. of shots 7 each distance. Prizes—1st, a silver cup value Rs. 55, 2nd an electro-silver cup Rs. 40, 3rd Rs. 25, 4th Rs. 15, 5th Rs. 10, 6th Rs. 10, 7th Rs. 10, 8th Rs. 10. Snider allowed 5 points.

MATCH V.—Open to all comers. Entrance fee.—Members and associates, Rs. 3, all comers Rs. 5. Distance 900 yards, rifle class II. No. of shots ten, position any. Prizes.—1st, a silver cup value Rs. 55, 2nd an electro-silver cup, Rs. 40, 3rd Rs. 25, 4th Rs. 15, 5th Rs. 10, 6th Rs. 10, 7th Rs. 10, 8th Rs. 10. Snider allowed 12 points; military small bore 8 points.

MATCH VI.—Open to all comers. Entrance fee.—Members and associates Rs. 3, all comers Rs. 5. Distance 700 yards. No. of shots ten, position any, rifle class I. Prizes.—1st, a silver cup value Rs. 55, 2nd an electro-silver cup Rs. 40, 3rd Rs. 25, 4th Rs. 15, 5th Rs. 10, 6th Rs. 10, 7th Rs. 10, 8th Rs. 10. Snider allowed 7 points; military small bore 3 points.

3rd Day, Friday, August 22nd, 1879.

MATCH VIII.—Open to all comers. Entrance fee—Members and associates Rs. 3, all comers Rs. 5. Distance 200 yards. No. of shots seven, position any, rifle class II. Prizes—1st, a silver cup value Rs. 55, 2nd an electro-silver cup Rs. 40, 3rd Rs. 25, 4th Rs. 15, 5th Rs. 10, 6th Rs. 10, 7th Rs. 10, 8th Rs. 10. Snider allowed 1 point.

MATCH IX.—Open to all comers. Entrance fee—Members and associates Rs. 3, all comers Rs. 5. Distance 500 yards, rifle class I. No. of shots seven, position any. Prizes—1st, a silvercup value Rs. 55, 2nd an electro-silver cup Rs. 40, 3rd Rs. 25, 4th Rs. 15, 5th Rs. 10, 6th Rs. 10, 7th Rs. 10, 8th Rs. 10. Snider allowed 2 points.

MATCH X.—Open to all comers. Entrance fee—Members and associates Rs. 3, all comers Rs. 5. Distance 600, 700, and 800 yards, position any, rifle class II. No. of shots seven each distance. Prizes.—1st, a silver cup value Rs. 55, 2nd an electro-silver cup Rs. 40, 3rd Rs. 25, 4th Rs. 15, 5th Rs. 10, 6th Rs. 10, 7th Rs. 10, 8th Rs. 10.

The individual making the highest aggregate score in the above ten matches shall be awarded the Association Gold Medal, the 2nd highest scorer—the Silver, Medal, and the 3rd the National Bronze Medal.

The highest aggregate score in matches I, IV, VI, and IX shall be awarded the Silver Medal of the National Rifle Association of England, the winner of which will be entitled to compete for the Prince of Wales' Prize at Wimbledon on the first occasion on which he is able to attend.

The highest aggregate score in matches II, III, VI, VII, and X to win the Hyderabad Rifle Association Silver Medal.

The highest aggregate score in matches I, V, VII, and X to win the Southern India Rifle Association Silver Medal.

The highest aggregate score in matches I, III, VIII and IX to win the Northern India Rifle Association Silver Medal.

Fourth Day, Saturday, August 23rd, 1879.

XI.—THE SMALL BORE MATCH.—Open to all comers. Distance 800, 900 and 1000 yards. No. of shots ten each distance, position any, rifle class I. Entrance fee for members and associates Rs. 3, all comers Rs. 5. Prizes.—1st a silver cup value Rs. 55, 2nd an electro-silver inkstand Rs. 25, 3rd and electro silver sardine box Rs. 20.

XII.—THE SPORTSMAN'S CONTEST.—Open to all comers. Distances 150 and 500 yards. No. of shots, 6 at each distance, to be shot in pairs right and left or left and right barrel alternately, rifles class III, position any, except lying down. Entrance fee Rs. 3 for members, and Rs. 5 for all comers. Prizes, a silver cup Rs. 35, 2nd a biscuit box Rs. 25, 3rd cash Rs. 10.

XIII.—THE SPORTSMAN'S CONTEST.—Open to all comers. Distance 100 and 150 yards. Conditions same as in match XII. Prizes—1st, a silver cup value Rs. 55, 2nd a biscuit box Rs. 25, 3rd cash Rs. 10.

Three entries may be made for each of the Sportsman's contests, on payment of the entrance fee each time, but only one prize can be taken by the same person in each match.

Bye-law No. 2 does not apply to the last three matches.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE'S ARREST.

THE first person who gave information to the police authorities about Nursey Kessowjee's presence in the village of Prantej, where he was arrested, was Ramchunder Jamiotram, a contractor for the supply of coats and turbans for the Bombay police force. From the beginning he had interested himself in securing Nursey's arrest. He is said to have been the first person who received reliable information that Nursey was in the Ahmedabad Zillah; and it was at once communicated to the police authorities. In pursuance of arrangements made under the orders of Mr. Vincent, acting Commissioner of Police, six persons, disguised as Kathiawaris, including Ramchunder and his informant and native policemen, started from the Marine Lines and the Grant Road stations for Ahmedabad, which they reached on the night of the 23rd ult. Here they hired three camels, and advanced onward as though they were going to the fair held at Samlaji. On the 25th ult., they started for the village of Chitrole in the hope of finding Nursey there. On the way to it they stopped on the outskirt of the village of Prantej. Two of the party, a Brahmin and a policeman, were sent through the village on the chance of getting some information regarding Nursey Kessowjee, while the rest were to proceed by another road. As it happened, the Brahmin and the policeman saw Nursey coming towards them on the back of a camel. An attempt was made to stop the camel, but without success; and Nursey and his servant, who was on foot, made their way to the outskirt of the village. There they were encountered and recognised by the second party. After much ado, Nursey was made to dismount and was made a prisoner. On his person being searched, thirteen guineas and half guineas and Rs. 14 in silver were found.

The party left Prantej the same night, on their way back to Ahmedabad, which they reached on Friday the 27th ult. Nursey was placed before the Collector, Mr. Borrodaile, who ordered him to be kept in the Ahmedabad Jail for the night. The party started on the following day, Saturday, on their way to Bombay; but they missed the train. They left for Bombay by the mail train on Sunday the 29th ult. and reached the Grant Road station the same evening.

THE ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT AT NAINI TAL.—The result of the contest between Naini Tal and Bareilly was that Naini Tal won the cricket and lawn tennis matches, Bareilly won the billiards, and the polo match ended in a draw, both sides scoring two goals.

PRACTICAL DETERMINATION.—It is rumoured that the *khota* class of carters, having come to a final resolution not to succumb to the Imperial tax, they have from Friday stopped plying their carts, and are also using forcible measures to prevent all the other classes of carters from doing so. To effect their object, they have posted themselves in different parts of the town.—*Indian Daily News*.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

THE preliminary trial of Nursey Kessowjee on the charges preferred against him by Mr. Mathuradass Lowjee, a shareholder and creditor of the Nursey Spinning and Weaving Company—one of the companies to which the prisoner acted the part of secretary, treasurer, and agent—and the shareholders of which, it is alleged, he defrauded, was proceeded with yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Pherozsha M. Mehta (instructed by Messrs. Mooljee and Bomonjee) appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Gill (instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin) for the defence.

The Prisoner had resumed the dress of his caste, and had the hair shaved off the sides of his face, his temples, and the back of his head.

The Magistrate, after remarking that if the prisoner was unwell he might have a chair, asked Mr. Mehta if he was ready to proceed with the case.

Mr. Pherozsha Mehta said he was ready to proceed to a certain extent, but he could not promise that it would be for a very long time. His Worship would remember that it was only two days since the prisoner was apprehended, it was absurd to expect the prosecution to be quite prepared with their case, in which a number of witnesses would have to be examined and a large amount of evidence tendered. If a few days were given them to prepare the case properly, it would be really a saving of time, because when the case was once commenced it could be gone on with to the end, and the time of the court would not be taken up by the submission of evidence in a disarranged form.

The Magistrate—I understand your application is for a remand.

Mr. Pherozsha—Yes, I would ask your Worship for a short time.

The Magistrate—I understand you cannot proceed now.

Mr. Pherozsha—We can proceed to a certain extent if your Worship wishes, but I think it is a reasonable application that we make for a short time to enable us to bring the case forward in the complete way in which it ought to be placed before the court.

The Magistrate—What time do you ask for?

Mr. Pherozsha—Any reasonable time. If your Worship will grant us a week, we will then be prepared to go through with the case. I do not think it can be said that if the time is granted there will be any cause to complain by the accused, because he must thank himself that we are in the position in which he has placed us by keeping out of the way for so long a time.

The Magistrate—The only question is if you are in a position to proceed, and if not, whether your application is reasonable.

Mr. Pherozsha—I was only trying to show your Worship, why it is that we are not in a position quite to proceed immediately. I say it is in consequence of the conduct of the accused himself.

Mr. Gill opposed the application. He said there was no principle more settled than that a man who brought a criminal charge of that grave nature against his fellow man should be prepared to bring his case forward. The prosecution in this case had had six months; they brought a case against Mr. Nursey Kessowjee and other four or five defendants six months ago, which was dismissed as against the others and would have been discharged as against Mr. Nursey Kessowjee if he had been present. No doubt his client was ill advised in staying away, but considering the clamour in Bombay at the time, and he might say the awe of indignation against him which went through all the native classes, it was scarcely to be wondered at that he did stay away. If he had been here he would probably have been discharged with the others. All events the evidence formally given was the same as must be laid now, and for the prosecutor to say now that he was not ready to go on was simply to say that he never would be ready; moreover, it was admitted that they could go on to a certain extent, and his client and in dismissal as the other case did, and why should his client be kept in prison. The prosecutor was bound to go on or withdraw the charge. If there was any more evidence than was given at the former trial he should like to hear what it was; if it was the same, why could not the prosecutor reproduce it? It would be most unfair to the accused to postpone the hearing of the case.

The Magistrate—It appears from the papers I know of the case that two days is a very short time for Mr. Bomonjee to instruct Mr. Pherozsha properly. I do not think it is unreasonable to accede to his request.

Mr. Gill—If that is your Worship's opinion, I would ask you to put Mr. Pherozsha upon terms as to what he is going to proceed upon, because the information is exceedingly wide. I think there are charges under no less than six sections of the Indian Penal Code included in that information, and it is left open to my learned friend to proceed on any one of them. If the prosecution

distinguishing herself in the world. Any ordinary soul would feel a special inspiration or craving for knowledge when surrounded by advantages of this kind. With Toru it was something more. She was born a poet. Her natural parts quickly drew her to the path which Providence had intended for her. Aru and Toru were two sisters, but from the very interesting account of them published by their father, we observe that whenever an opportunity came for distinguishing themselves, Toru naturally came to the front and carried off the palm. Aru was born in September 1845 and died in July 1874. Toru was born in March 1856, and died in August 1877. The two daughters, so unexpectedly snatched from their father, are thus described :—

In the performance of all domestic duties, Aru and Toru were exemplary. No work was too mean for them. Excellent players on the piano were they both, and sweet singers with clear contralto voices, which I still fancy I hear at times. Toru had read more, probably also thought more, and the elder sister generally appeared to follow the lead of the younger; so that I have often been asked by strangers which of the two is Miss Dutt? And yet there was no assumption of superiority on the part of Toru. It seemed perfectly natural to Aru to fall in the background in the presence of her sister. The love between them was always perfect.

"Excepting for a few months in France," says their father, "Aru and Toru were never put to school, but they sedulously attended the lectures for women in Cambridge, during our stay in England." The education which the two girls received was of the very best kind. Here is a good description of Toru's mode of reading :—

Not the least remarkable trait of Toru's mind was her wonderful memory. She could repeat almost every piece she translated by heart and wherever there was a hitch, it was only necessary to repeat a line of the translation to put an end to it, and draw out of her lips the whole original poem in its entirenees. I have already said she read much, she read rapidly too, but she never slurred over a difficulty when she was reading. Dictionaries, lexicons, encyclopædias of all kinds were consulted until it was solved and a note taken afterwards, the consequence was that explanations of hard words and phrases imprinted themselves, as it were in her brain, and whenever we had a dispute about the signification of any expression or sentence in Sanskrit, or French, or German, in seven or eight cases out of ten, she would prove to be right. Sometimes I was so sure of my ground, that I would say,—"Well, let us lay a wager." The wager was ordinarily a rupee. But when the authorities were consulted, she was almost always the winner. It was curious and very pleasant for me to watch her when she lost. First a bright smile, then thin fingers patting my grizzled cheek, then perhaps some quotation from Mrs. Barrett-Browning, her favourite poetess, like this—

"Ah, my gossip, you are older, and more learned, and a man;"

or some similar pleasantry.

The great ambition of the sisters, we read, "was to publish a novel anonymously which Toru should write, and Aru, who was far more deft at the pencil, should illustrate. Toru's part of the contract has been faithfully fulfilled. I have before me her manuscript. It is in the form of a diary written in French by a young lady. The scene is laid in France, and the characters are all French men and women. I shall publish it, probably, hereafter. Aru did not live to complete her part of the undertaking." We believe the novel has been published, and it has been well received in Europe. But so promising a soul was not destined to sojourn long on the earth. Toru fell ill, and not all the fond attention of her parents or the skill of the physician could save her from a premature grave.—*Indian Mirror.*

THE DEBATE ON THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Mr. Smollet and Mr. Rathbone, having spoken,

Mr. Goschen said he intended to confine himself to the question of the position of exchanges with India as affecting silver. He was glad the question had not been discussed on the basis of the loss of so many millions sterling, but upon the more important bearing it had upon the population of India. (Hear, hear.) He was afraid that heretofore the whole subject had been looked upon through European spectacles, and in reference to the difficulty which was so apparent to those who had claims to receive in silver and who might return in gold. But it was not the internal transactions of India that were in question, and he purposely made a distinction between the state of the exchange and the depreciation of silver. The state of the exchanges might be very unsatisfactory, but the condition of silver might have a very different effect upon the state of India generally. They should look upon the question from an Indian point of view, and not so much from an European standpoint. They had escaped the danger of raising the value of the coined rupee, but ought not to be forgotten that in India bars of silver might be brought to the mint to be coined and gold obtained in exchange, and that all contracts were made in India on the basis of a silver currency. If any measure were adopted to close the mint, the privilege would be taken away from debtors of paying their debts through the medium of the coinage of silver bars. Was it wise to disturb the whole of the internal transactions of India? He said no—Was it just to disturb the whole transactions of India which were based on silver? There had been violent instability and fluctuations in the exchanges, which, no doubt, had been disastrous to many and a great trial to the whole Indian trade. During a course of years there had been very violent fluctuations, and the merchants trading with India viewed with great alarm and regret this state of things. He did not wish to minimise that feeling when he called attention to the fact, on the other hand, that the commercial business with many countries continually subject to violent fluctuations in their exchanges—with America, for instance, with Russia, and with Austria. It was nothing new, and we must be very careful, in order to meet the difficulty, not to have recourse to any empirical remedies. (Hear, hear.) He was glad to think that empirical remedies were repudiated on all hands. Those likely to lose in the first place were such as received their income fixed in rupees and had to remit a portion of it to England. These were the Indian officials, and all connected with India remitting a portion of their income to this country. Then there were those who were selling with India. Many of them were in this position: they had taken deposits in England and Scotland in gold or £1-notes and lent the money in India, and they could not bring silver home without experiencing a serious loss. When events occurred such as the breaking of the City of Glasgow Bank, which affected the whole commerce of India, the banks, being under the necessity of bringing money from India to strengthen their position, incurred considerable loss. Then there was the loss incurred by the Government. Every credit should be given to the Government for having withstood the influence of all these classes when brought to bear on them—the class of officials, the class of traders to India, the banks, and, above all, their own interests in connection with the finance of India. He was glad they had escaped this danger. If they looked to a remedy for this state of things they must understand what were its causes; how far they were temporary or permanent, and whether they were natural or dependant on legislation. He had heard frequently in this debate that the excessive production of America was the real cause of alarm. He believed the production of America had a great effect on the minds of the dealers in silver. What were the figures with regard to that production? It was really startling, after the discoveries in America, to look at the facts as to the silver which had come to England. From 1871 to 1874 the import to England from the United States was £21,730,000, or £5,000,000 a year, and from 1874 to 1878 it was £8,200,000, or £2,000,000 a year. In the years 1875-6-7-8 the amounts were £5,690,000, £4,257,000, £2,315,0 0 and £532,000. In the last year, which exhibited the lowest amount the import was £1,015,000, but £1,088,000 was actually sent from the United Kingdom to the United States. A certain amount of silver had gone from the United States direct to Japan and China, but nevertheless the exports of Silver from America had been less during the last two years than they were before. In five months of this year there had been a slight increase as compared with former years in the amount coming from America. He simply wished to state the facts which were most remarkable after all that had been said about the production of the United States. It was expected to be nine millions in 1876-7; it was seven millions, and in the following year it was nine millions. It was probable the United States would not be able to use the silver they produced, and that exports would recommence on a large scale. In Germany the situation was exceedingly remarkable. The German Government had pursued a short-sighted policy in supplying as little information as possible in the vain hope of preventing speculation; and the result had been constant alarm, which might have been avoided if the truth had been told. There had been no reticence on the part of any other Government. The total coinage in Germany before the great reforms was 90 millions; 20 millions were required for recoinage; it was supposed one-third of the existing coinage would have vanished, and would have reduced the 90 millions to 60 millions. Six millions had been sold up to that date, and there remained 34 millions which might come upon the market. The German Government had since sold 26 millions sterling, which added to the 6 sold before, made 32 millions, the German Government had already sold. These were stupendous figures as compared with the two millions from the United States. The question was, what has the German Government still to sell? There ought to be only eight millions, it was said there were ten; and the amount, what-ever it was, was likely to be increased by thaler prices not yet withdrawn. An official publication stated that seven million pound weight had been withdrawn from circulation and sold, that there remained 60 million pounds weight, which would be worth about £4,600,000 and that there were in circulation 117 million thalers which would be equivalent to 17½ millions sterling in English. A difference between German and German Parliament at the end of last year stated that there were 14 million in stock and 17½ millions in circulation. Having examined the figures, he came to the conclusion that the amount of silver which would probably come upon the market would not be more than 12 or 14 millions. He had received a letter from a high authority in Berlin stating that the Government had 10 millions in ingots in their hands for sale, and that without reducing the thaler circulation. That confirmed the statement of Lord Odo Russell. Of the large amount of thaler pieces in circulation, 60 millions were in the hands of the Imperial Bank; that was 9 millions above the 51 million to which the Imperial Government confessed to have in their hands, it would make 10½ millions for sale. This was a speculative speculation which he hoped Her Majesty's Government might be able to clear up. One thing was clear—there was a considerable amount of silver still in Germany, and the question was, What were the German Government going to do? He had received a very distinct and categorical assurance from a high authority that the German Government did not intend to make further sales of silver. One reason probably was that they had pitched at too low a figure their estimate of the German nation with regard to small coinage, which they had fixed at 10s. per head. He believed he might state that he was correct in saying that the Germans did not think they had made a good bargain by the transfer of their old currency into the new, and that there was some hesitation in Berlin as to whether, all other coinage having been called in, they should call in the one piece which was still in circulation. But in the event of there being any such determination, there might be an end of the crisis in the silver market, which had been produced by Germany. There remained, however, one serious matter to be considered to which attention had already been made, and that was the question of the power of India to absorb silver.

He was the only point with respect to which he found himself unable to agree with the speech of his hon. friend Colonel Nolan, and that was the capacity of India for such absorption. Now, what had been, did the House suppose, the amount of silver imported into India since the report of the commission of 1876 appeared? In the year 1876-7 the net import of silver was £7,300,000; in 1877-8, £7,700,000; and in 1878-9, £3,390,000; or about £18,390,000 in three years. Going back to 1870-71 he found that the net import was only £940,000; in 1871-72, £6,540,000; in 1872-73, £705,000; in 1873-74, £4,540,000; in 1874-75, £4,600,000; and in 1875-76, £1,600,000. It would be seen, then, that in the three years previous to the last three years the total imports of silver into India were only £8,500,000, while during the last three years they amounted to £25,000,000. What could appear astonishing at first but not at second sight was that £26 millions of silver was precisely the amount which had been sold by Germany and by India's hon. friend. It was impossible, of course, that a large amount of silver might have been remitted from England to India, and might be held there on English account; but, on the other hand, there had been a withdrawal of capital from India to this country in consequence of the panic which had been created by the fall in exchanges. The great amount of silver, he might add, which had been imported into India during the last three years was £30,000,000, and £5,000,000—the difference between that sum and the £25,000,000 he had mentioned—had nearly all been sent to China, Japan, and other countries, a portion of it having been sent to Ceylon. He wished to know from those who looked at the question from a large point of view whether they thought it wise to stop the operation of natural causes by arresting their action in favour of dangerous remedies. (Hear, hear.) He would point out one circumstance: that when the question was examined by a committee, in the year 1876, the information got with regard to facts turned out very misleading and inaccurate, while the deductions made from the natural laws of political economy proved in all respects correct. The late Mr. W. Bagehot, whose loss they all deplored, had put all the circumstances of the case before the committee with prophetic instinct, or rather, not with instinct but with science. The committee saw that India would have to take either less silver or a less amount of commodities, and they saw also that only £1,500,000 had been sent from England to India; but they were convinced that that was only a temporary circumstance, and that the natural correction to the fall of silver was its distribution over those areas where its price would not subside. Silver had gone to India and had stayed there, and now there was a temporary cessation of the demand for it in that country. The question should not be looked at from month to month; there had been a flow of silver into India, and so it would continue to flow. (Hear.) As long as the mints in India were left open every bar of silver in London represented so many potential rupees; and as a bar of silver in India would buy anything, and was legal tender, as long as the mints were open the silver market would be sustained, because the purchasing power remained in India and in the East generally. He had shown that during the last three years India had been taking silver in great quantities; now, supposing that there was a temporary demand for it, those who would sell would receive silver and introduce a gold currency would make a mistake, forgetting that it might be difficult to find a buyer anywhere. India possessed an enormous silver currency, and some persons wished to introduce a gold currency, which meant that gold, which was appreciated in Europe, was to be still further appreciated by being introduced into a country where the great bulk of the population did not wish to see it at all. (Hear.) Of all the schemes that had been suggested that seemed to him to be one of the most difficult to follow. (Hear, hear.) To send gold to India just at a time when it was almost inconveniently appreciated in Europe was to expose India to the evils of an appreciated currency in order to rescue her from the misfortunes of depreciation. It was perhaps an open question which of the two evils was the worse. He objected, then, to any plan that would shut the door against silver by substituting a gold currency, because in his view the rectification of the market ought to be brought about by spreading silver over its natural area. It was for the interest of commerce generally, both in India and Europe, that the whole of our commercial transactions should be based upon an aggregate of silver and gold together, rather than that it should rest only upon gold. (Hear.) Monometallists made a great mistake when they endeavoured to convert all nations into using gold only. They never allowed the argument of uniformity to outweigh the argument that those variations were more likely to occur upon the smaller quantity of gold than upon the larger aggregate quantity of gold and silver together. It was a wrong policy to attempt to dethrone silver where silver still reigned supreme. (Hear.) It was a perfectly different thing to say that those countries which had a gold currency ought to embarrass themselves with a silver currency as well. One great practical difficulty in the way of passing from one currency to another was that of determining at what proportion you ought to start. In India was the new currency to be introduced at the old rate of 1s. 10½d. or at the newer rate of 1s. 8d.? The difference was enormous. The one alternative would entail a great amount of injustice in the case of contracts, and the other would involve an enormous loss to the Treasury. He urged the Government to do nothing until they were quite certain that the abnormal temporary causes were exhausted and had disappeared, and that they had only the natural ones to deal with. (Hear, hear.) There were other ingenious combinations, which aimed neither at establishing a silver currency nor a gold one just once, but at putting into the hands of the Government powers by which from time to time they were to regulate the changes and limit the currency. On behalf of the mercantile interests he entirely demurred to placing such a power in the hands of Lord Lyton and Sir John Strachey, or of any other Indian Viceroys or financial secretaries. (Hear, hear.) He preferred the vagaries of the precious metals to the vagaries of Legislatures. He would add one word with reference to the ignorant masses of India. He imagined it would simply create a revolution in Scotland if they abolished the £1-note, and did they mean to try an immense experiment of this kind upon the native population of India? If they introduced into India a system of limited legal tender, in the first place it might be very difficult to translate the phrase into Hindoo, and it would inevitably produce suspicion and distrust. (Hear.) For his own part he would, in the first instance, leave natural causes alone to work (hear); and when the temporary and abnormal causes were exhausted, it would be the duty of the Indian Government to look at its receipts and expenditure, and revise the whole system of expenditure and adjust it to the new price of the rupee. They would then, probably, find that they gained in one direction what they lost in another. He concluded by deprecating the adoption of measures which proposed to hamper with the currency of India, and he congratulated Her Majesty's Government on having had the courage to resist the proposals on the subject which had been made by the Indian Government. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. E. Stanhope said he would, with the indulgence of the House, offer a few observations before this debate came to a conclusion, especially as during the two nights of discussion several questions had been introduced bearing on the condition of India, and, among other things, he pointed to the case of the Bombay riots. Now, he felt it his duty to inform the House that the information which the Government had received was entirely that the disturbances in question had nothing whatever of a political character. The opinion of those best qualified to judge was that there was nothing serious about those disturbances to which any importance whatever need be attached. (Hear.) His right hon. friend seemed to think that within the last few years India had made a very much smaller advance in the social condition than we had a right to expect. He could only say that trustworthy civil servants who had been for the last 30 years in India and had lately returned were of opinion that there was nothing more remarkable than the change which had taken place in that country during the last quarter of a century. (Hear, hear.) There had been an advance in education, as we all knew, and the material prosperity of the people if retarded, as undoubtedly it had been by famines, had considerably advanced. His right hon. friend seemed to think that since Her Majesty the Queen had been proclaimed Empress of India a very different state of things had been brought about, and he suggested that not only the financial condition but the financial legislation of India had gone to the bad. In the first place his right hon. friend condemned in no measured terms the war in Afghanistan. Well, the House and the country had decided that question ("No," and "Hear, hear"), and by the brilliant success of the British arms we had obtained not only a strong frontier on the north-west of India but also—as we fully believed, the friendship of the ruler of Afghanistan. (Hear, hear.) His right hon. friend had dwelt on the remission of the cotton duties and appeared to disapprove entirely the action of the Government in the matter. Now, he had noticed when a motion on the subject was brought forward by the hon. member for Blackburn, that neither his right hon. friend nor, he believed, any right hon. gentleman opposite was in his place to oppose the action of the Government. (Hear, hear.) His right hon. friend asked why the Government thought it necessary to remit any portion of the import duties in preference to the export duties. The reason was simple—because in the first place the House of Commons had declared on one occasion by a unanimous vote that the preference was to be given to the remission of the cotton duties. But there was another conclusive reason, and it was this—if they had to deal with the export duty on rice, they would have to make provision to supply a loss to the extent of nearly half-a-million; but by continuing the policy adopted in the previous year they found that they could give relief at the moderate cost of £150,000. (Hear, hear.) Then the right hon. friend appeared to think that since Lord Lytton had been in India very grave events had happened to put India in a worse condition than before. Now, so far as he was able to judge, there was very little to support any such contention, though his right hon. friend did manage to drag in every conceivable topic, such as the legislation with respect to arms, and the vernacular press, as mere matters of prejudice against the Government of India. (Hear, hear.) The fact was that Lord Lytton and the Government of India had to deal with a most exceptional state of things—with terrible losses by exchange, and with famines. They had submitted to a very material degree to the policy of decentralization happily commenced by Lord Mayo, which everybody would now admit to be of the greatest possible advantage to India; they had equalized the salt duties, which previous financiers had desired to accomplish, and they had introduced enormous reforms into the export and import trades of the country. (Hear, hear.) That was a catalogue of services which would one day be fully recognized, but which his right hon. friend did not think worth while to enumerate. If such policy of the Government had, on the whole, been approved by the House. They would no doubt have very great difficulties to contend with in carrying out a policy of reduction of expenditure, but to that reduction the House of Commons, as well as the Government, was pledged, and when Lord Lytton entered upon that difficult task he would have the gratification of feeling that he was supported not only by Her Majesty's Government at home, but by the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) His right hon. friend suggested the necessity of effecting a reduction to the extent of £4,000,000. What did he base that sum upon? Upon an opinion expressed by the member for the Elgin Burghs, who put it forward as something which possibly might be done. The policy which the Government had was simply this: they would endeavour in every financial year to secure a bona fide surplus of two millions sterling. If they could secure that year by year, the Government believed that the finances of India would be placed on a thoroughly sound footing. (Hear, hear.) The first item in the reduction was public works. He felt that they ought to expend a good deal more for productive purposes than they had been doing of late years. Nothing could be worse economy than that. (Hear.) They must spend enough to keep the works which had already been accomplished in proper repair, and as regards those works which claimed to be productive, the Government had the strongest possible inducement for giving them proper care. Next came the Army, and he reminded the House that the effect of the reorganization of the army was to throw increased charges on India. (Hear, hear.) The Duke of Argyll, to his credit protested against those increased charges being thrown on India, but the fact was, as had been found out, that extra charges for the Army had been thrown on India without the Indian authorities being consulted. He thought the time had come when some of those questions must be fully discussed. As to a reduction of expenditure in India, the hon. member for Hackney asked him the other day whether he could give some further account. He was sorry to say that he was not yet able to give him any very full details on the subject, but the hon. member was probably aware that not only that question, but also the reorganization of the Army of India was about to be dealt with. As to the Civil Service, if the Government thought it was just that a reduction should be made in salaries and pensions they would come down to the House and make a proposition to that effect. As regarded the "localization" of Indian expenditure in India, he might say that they had always instructed the Government of India to make as many of its purchases in India as possible, and by that means they hoped the silver difficulty would to some extent be lessened. The right hon. gentleman had suggested, it was too grave a matter for him to express an opinion upon it offered, and he would, therefore, pass to other points. First, as to the silver question. It was a remarkable fact that while the right hon. gentleman, the member for Greenwich, said the fall in silver was not at all the main evil they had to contend with, the right hon. gentleman, the member for the city of London, appeared to think it so important as to require an immediate remedy. The hon. member for Bolton said the Government exaggerated their loss by exchange, inasmuch as they took no account of the gain they experienced in consequence of the increased amount they received for their opium. If the fact were so, it ought to appear in their opium returns; but he found that while they used to get £133, £139, £138, and so on per chest, they had since the silver difficulty been receiving only £128, £122, and £123 per chest. For the year 1878-9 the amount given was £143 (hear, hear), but it was not a complete year. With that single exception the price of opium per chest was lower since the silver difficulty than it was before. The hon. member for Bolton seemed to expect the Government to give a forecast of everything that might happen in regard to silver. Well, such a feat was very far beyond any slender powers he possessed, and the speech of the right hon. gentleman, the member for the city of London, for which he was greatly indebted to him, showed how difficult it would be to attempt it. On behalf of the Government he begged to thank the right hon. gentleman, the member for the city of London, for the sympathy which he had expressed with the Government of India in its present difficulties. There were many grounds, principally financial on which it was advisable at certain periods to borrow money in India instead of in England, and this was one of those periods. He hoped that after the lengthened debate which had occurred there would be no further delay before going into committee. (Hear, hear.)

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